

lókūn	'with the sea'	High Mid	lokun
lókùn	'with strength'	High Second	lokun

e. Now go back and fill in the tones in the right hand column of (d).

24. Rise vs. Fall in larger context

a. (Alternate examples)

méjî wǒlé	'two (of you) come in'	F
méjì\wǒlé	'two entered the house'	R

b. Reply Rise or Fall with respect to the second syllable.

méjî wǒlé	(imperative)	F	méfâ wǒlé	(imperative)	F
méjì\wǒlé	(statement)	R	méfâ wǒlé	(imperative)	F
méjì\wǒlé	(statement)	R	méfà\wǒlé	(statement)	R
méjî wǒlé	(imperative)	F	méfâ wǒlé	(imperative)	F
méjì\wǒlé	(statement)	R	méfà\wǒlé	(statement)	R

c. Reply Rise or Fall with respect to the second syllable.

métà\wǒlé	(statement)	R	méjî wǒlé	(imperative)	F
méjî wǒlé	(imperative)	F	métà\wǒlé	(statement)	R
méfà\wǒlé	(statement)	R	méjì\wǒlé	(statement)	R
mérin\wǒlé	(statement)	R	méfà\wǒlé	(statement)	R
méfâ wǒlé	(imperative)	F	méjî wǒlé	(imperative)	F

25. High Rise High vs High Mid High

a. (Alternate examples)

má bǐnú	'don't be angry'	R
márātán	'get ready'	M

b. Reply Rise or Mid with respect to the second syllable.

ó wōlé	'he entered the house'	M	dárāyá	'is cheerful'	M
má bǐnú	'don't be angry'	R	méjìwá	'two came'	R
fún tīyín	'for yourselves'	M	kékéré	'small'	M
gbágǔdá	'cassava'	R	ó lōlé	'he went home'	M
má kǔ mó	'don't die again'	R	má mǐ mó	'don't breathe again'	R

26. High Mid High vs. High Second High

There are no pairs of words or phrases which are completely identical in sound except for this contrast.

<u>Contracted form</u>	<u>(Uncontracted form)</u>	
mòbè wá	(mú òbè wá)	'bring the knife'
kéyìn wá	(kó èyìn wá)	'bring the eggs'
káşò wá	(kó āşò wá)	'bring the cloths'
gbòmò wá	(gbé òmò wá)	'bring the child'
kópòn wá	(kó ìpòn wá)	'bring the ladles'
gbàgà wá	(gbé àgà wá)	'bring the chair'
má ló mó		'don't go again'
ó tī dé		'he has arrived'

27. High High Fall vs. High X Low.

The tone which is here designated with the symbol * varies noticeably from dialect to dialect. For some speakers, it is high level. For others it is falling. For others it may be low level.

nú fǐlǎ	'with reference to a hat'
ní bǎtǎ	'with reference to shoes'
wá sọ́jǎ	'came to market'
ó bẹ̀rẹ̀	'he began'
ó gbádún	'it is interesting'
wọ̀n sọ̀rọ̀	'they spoke'
ó lẹ̀wá	'it is beautiful'
ó sǐnà	'he missed the way'
ó dínkú	'it is reduced'
ó mọ̀nà	'he knows the way'

28. In this drill, the vowels and consonants of phrases ní fǐlǎ and ní méjǐ are replaced by nonsense syllables. Try to distinguish the tonal patterns.

29. High Mid vs. High X

Try to distinguish between the tonal patterns of:

ş' ẹ̀tọ̀bẹ̀ náà (contracted form of şé ẹ̀tǎ ọ̀bẹ̀ náà
'did you sell the knife?')

ş' ẹ̀tọ̀bẹ̀ náà (contracted form of şé ẹ̀ kò tǎ ọ̀bẹ̀ náà
'didn't you sell the knife?')

Reply AFFIRMATIVE or NEGATIVE